

was done in the best order possible, in the rear and to the left of position, to a field, one side of which rising ground and over-looked the river which the enemy must advance. I here found the 80th Indiana, at order command of Lieut. Col. O. D. at regiment, and the 79th Illinois, (it having been detailed to guard day before had just arrived upon behind a fence on the rise of ground ken of. Before the 79th Illinois he fence, and while it was at least ad yards distant from it, the enemy appearance, and instantly poured a into their ranks; although a new they advanced with a firmness that done credit to veterans, and after he fence poured a terrible distance to the enemy.

isted by Capt. Simonson's (5th Ind-ry; this brigade was unsupported, ex- 3d brigade that were on my left alone succeeded in checking the ing his column to a bluff and requir- most exertions of his officers to keep om flying in disorder from the field, of which time a tremendous fire up. The enemy finally succeeded in his left wing forward across the fence ank this brigade, and dislodging at position, but the number of dead it ground five days afterwards show- ly that it was by far the dearest po- m, that he gained that day. Col- ie 79th Illinois was killed instantly oly urging his men on. In this death- o has lost a fine officer, a brave sol- true man. Adjutant Strickley of the na was also killed here. The service no braver or cooler officer than he. a, Lieut. Col. Housman commanding, of the occurrences above mention- as 600 yards on the left of the troops, immediate command, acting with a Gen. Davis' division. While hotly with the enemy, Col. Housman was overely, of which he died shortly af-

cool, clear-headed, courageous officer man. After being driven from the red my command to a piece of woods of our former position. The enemy owing up with infantry on our rear ry on his right flank. I halted my twice and formed a line and under- id him in check, but it was impossi- but little, owing to our weakened con- the absence of all support. I finally o near the Murfreesboro and Nash- and made up my mind that the ene- he stopped there. I had at that time a, Capt. Rose commanding; 29th Ind- line commanding, and about 100 men to the 30th Ind., 24th and 79th Ill. at time about five hundred men. By of Brig. Gen. Johnson, I formed my o on the right of Capt. Simonson's which was in action with one of the atteries which was soon silenced; im- after which it (Capt. Simonson's Bat- placed in another position. I wish- oned for testifying hero to the skill, and courage displayed by Capt. Sim- his officers and men during that day, ved my command 1,500 yards to the where it had been while supporting ry, into a piece of woods, and took a- tion for defence. Some troops be- some other division moved in on my t that moment, and a moment after us of the column that made the first the morning, made its appearance p on a double quick. I immediately command forward and my command poured in a deadly volley and I rub- d. Their advance was stopped, their red, and in a moment was in full re- t thus the brigade that received the t from this column in the morning, disaffection of giving it the first re- ceived during the day. I followed a short distance when I got a reg- lieve the command I had left as they dy out of ammunition, and by order- mson I took them back and formed railroad and got a supply. I was red back to the bank of the river, waited orders. While there an off- up and told me that the enemy's cav- attempting to cross the river some below, near a hospital, and that it was t that we should have a force there, no superior officer near and I took

ing in his exertions in behalf of the wounded and was captured while at his post by the enemy as was also. Dr. Hostetter of the 34th Ill. Dr. Kume of the 29th Ind., and Dr. McAllister of the 79th Illinois. They were all taken where a Surgeon should be in time of action attend- ing to the duties of their profession. While within the enemy's lines they were engaged night and day in taking care of our wounded. They have all been released since, and their horses retained by the enemy in purpura- nce, as they report to orders from General Wharton.

Dr. Downey, Surgeon of the 77th Pa., was fortunately spared, and staid with the brigade. He was of invaluable service to those who were so unfortunate as to require the attention of a Surgeon. Chaplains Bradshaw of the 79th Ill., and Decker of the 34th Ill., exposed themselves in the most fearless manner in taking care of the wounded; taking them off the field, &c., and proved themselves well worthy at least of the positions they occupy.

This brigade met with a serious loss in the person of General Kirk. Early in the engage- ment he fell while at the head of his brigade, trying manfully to resist and repel the over- whelming force thrown against it.

Accompanying this please find a summary of the killed, wounded and missing of this com- mand. The missing are a large majority of them I fear, wounded and in the hands of the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DODGE, Colonel commanding
2d Brigade, 2d Division 14th Army Corps.

FROM THE FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN.,
January 9th, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—I am anxious to let your readers know something of the part taken by our own regiment in the late battle of Murfreesboro; but I am quite unwell and my letter may be brief and unsatisfactory to those most nearly concerned.

We left our camp, near the State Lunatic Asylum, six miles from Nashville, on the 26th December, 1862, McCook's corps upon the Nolensville pike, on our right and Thomas' corps, it was supposed, upon the Franklin pike, on our left, throwing us, (Crittenden's corps) in the center, though we were properly the left wing of the "Grand Army of the Cumberland."

After three days of skirmishing in the advance, we reached, on the evening of the 29th, a point near Stones' river and about three miles from Murfreesboro, when the enemy gave evidence that they meant to make a decisive stand. Heavy skirmishing was already run- ning along our front when we reached our position, about fifteen hundred yards in rear of our lines (our division being held in reserve and Gen. Rosecrans' Headquarters, being immediately with us) and McCook on the right was fighting hard and troubled to hold his own. On the next day, the 30th, we were still held in reserve, McCook again fighting hard all day and advancing a little; on the right of our line we had heavy skirmishing and some desperate fighting, resulting in our advancing about a thousand yards. The night was cold and storming, but it gave a respite to the weary—fighting is hard work.

The morning of the 31st broke upon us clear and bright, heavy skirmishing, some hard fight- ing and cannonading on our front; McCook again fighting, hurriedly, desperately and at disadvantage. We were ordered to load, and each regiment being thrown into close column of divisions, Gen. Rosecrans addressed us in person, kindly but authoritatively, to the old regiments, with eulogistic mention of past ser- vices; to the new, with hopeful expectations for the future. Soon after this we started to reinforce or relieve some point on the left but before we reached our destination, cannonad- ing and musketry was heard in our rear, upon the pike, and to this point we repaired at double quick; the enemy had made one of their audacious cavalry charges upon our train and captured an immense amount of supplies, but before they could avail themselves of the cap- ture, the 4th regular cavalry charged them in turn and a few discharges from one of the bat- teries of our division, completed their disper- sion.

In the meantime, Johnson's division of Mc-

ominous lull, broken only by occasional inter- changes between adventurous skirmishers, un- til about 2 p. m., when it became evident that the enemy were massing upon our left, direct- ly in our front; our lines were very light, the skirmishers were hard pressed, yet we only waited. At 3 p. m. our skirmishers were driv- in in and the enemy, in double column of divi- sions, fell on our right, the 79th Ind. next on our right, the 35th Ind. next, and the battery it was supporting, with their usual impetuosity in the charge. We all fought nobly, desperately, but soon part of the battery was captured, the rest fell back, its support fell back, the 79th fell back, the 86th on our left fell back, part of the second line fell back, and then the 44th, the last light of the first line, to give back, retired diagonally to the right and rear, formed behind a rail fence, perpendicular to our first position and poured in a galling fire upon the enemy's flank, who, still pressing steadily forward, soon entirely passed us, and compelled another fall- ing back to the high ground of the hospitals, where with stragglers arrested by our Lieut. Colonel and other officers, we opened a deadly cross fire upon their flank and contributed as much as any other movement at that time to the first check of their extreme right. In the meantime, bullets, canister, grape, round shot and shell, rained upon the field of retreating men, like one of your northern hail storms, and soon over the river, a thousand yards to the rear, a mass of disorganized stragglers from various regiments, some of which were complete- ly dispersed, pressed in a column, fifteen deep, and waist high in water, to the rear of the 21st Ohio, which drawn up across the bend of the stream in the bottom, with the 44th across the stream, on the flank and other regiment held in reserve near by, gave the last and final check to the right of the enemy. The battle here, and as far to the left as I could see, was mag- nificent, terrible, the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery, deafening and incessant. After twenty minutes of desperate struggle, the enemy's front recoiled and fell back a little, ral- lied and fought, fell back, rallied again and were finally swept away by our charge, past our old lines, past their outer and inner de- fence, losing artillery, small arms and prisoners in great numbers, until heavy darkness ar- rested our victorious arms. We did not join in the pursuit, some of the regiments of our division were so badly scattered that were or- dered to lay over and reorganize.

The next morning, the 3rd, having gathered together as many of the stragglers as possible we were taken a little to the rear and left and again placed in reserve, the stream dividing our division, leaving us upon the same side we had fought upon the day before. Not very much was done along the lines this day; about 10 in the morning the 88th Ind. and another regiment had a hard fight of an hour and a half on the right of the center, driving in the enemy and occupying their ground. This night we passed shoe deep in mud, without blankets or oil cloths, our fires struggling fee- bly for existence, with the rain that almost froze as it fell. Next morning all was silence except a few challenging shots from our siege pieces, which elicited no answer. About 10 a. m. we were taken across the stream on a temporary bridge of fallen trees, here the rum- or began to circulate that the enemy had evacuated, but it was not fully credited; we had heard this prematurely reported on simi- lar occasions, too often. In a few hours, how- ever, doubt became certainty and though we all regretted that the final and desperate strug- gle had thus been only postponed, yet the hap- py sense of present security, after long days of danger, doubt and uncertainty, was manifest in every countenance. Two divisions, one of which was Negley's were sent in pursuit and their cannon was heard thundering upon the enemy's rear guard, late at night. They were reported to have met stubborn resistance, but to have taken many prisoners and arms. We laid two nights and part of the second day on the battlefield, occupied in burying the dead, picking up stragglers, and broke up stores and furniture of war, when we moved through sil- ent and deserted Murfreesboro, to our present position, about three-fourths of a mile from town, on the Lebanon pike. The casualties to our regiment will appear from the annexed official report of the killed, wounded and missing. Our brave Col. Wm. C. Williams was taken prisoner during our flight on the left, Jan. 2d; none of the circumstances attending his cap- ture are known to us here. I am happy to state to the friends of the old 44th, that our brigade and division commanders applauded us, as hav- ing behaved most nobly in the try-

slightly; and Sedgwick Livingstone, lost leg, slightly.

Company H—Killed: none.

Wounded: Corp. Peter A. Spach, flesh wound, leg; Privates Victor Ketchum, right thigh, seri- ously; John Crist, ankle, seriously; Van Buren Fisher, left leg, seriously.

Company E—Killed: none.

Wounded: Corporals A. J. Reed, thigh; H. F. Bidle, side; L. A. Grabel, shoulder; J. D. Sper- gin, knee; F. Bantz, shoulder and leg, slightly.

Company G—Killed: none.

Wounded: Private Lucius McGowan.

Missing: Privates Jefferson Shannon and Milton Elsallo.

Company K—Killed: Private Harrison Har- wood.

Wounded: Privates Samuel Equier, hand, slightly; Franklin Willie, foot, slightly; Orlo A. Whepple, left knee, badly, and taken prisoner. Missing: Private James Chilcote.

Company B—Killed: Private Thomas Hol- sper.

Wounded: Serg'ts Albert Ritz and William Cartright; Privates Wm. Clark, S. W. Eddy, Jno. Coyan, Gabriel M. Scott, Geo. W. Scott, Samuel Widner, Edward Lightfoot; Serg't Geo. Sher- burn, John Deardorff, Benj. McIntyre.

Missing: John Griffith and James K. Phil- lips.

Company A—Killed: none.

Wounded: Private Fred Swartzhaw.

The foregoing list is copied directly from the reports of the company officers, and is, I sup- pose correct, though not always very definite. Many members of the regiment desire that this article be republished in Steuben, Elkhart, Dekalb and Lagrange county papers.

The whole number killed, wounded and missing is eighty-five. The regiment numbered on going into the first fight 276, all told.

Very respectfully yours,
NELSON A. FOWERS.

The Duty on Paper.—The book publishers of this city held a meeting yesterday to consult as to remedies for the present high price of printing paper. Paper is now one hundred per cent. higher here than it was six months ago; yet in England there has been little if any rise. But the exorbitant duty on paper disables us from benefitting by the low price of paper abroad. At the same time it does not produce a revenue to the government; it is simply prohibitory; and the only effect it has is to force the Ameri- can people to pay high prices for their reading matter, while a few great paper making firms pocket immense profits.

The publishers have adopted resolutions asking that the duty on paper be repealed and showing that the present rates of duty have already enabled American manufacturers, by power of combination among themselves, to double the price of paper, and may enable them to carry it still higher, to the manifest injury of the public.

We trust that Congress will make haste to act on this subject. It is now known that it is not the revenue of the government, but the private pocket of the manufacturers, which is benefited by the present rate duty.—N.Y. Post.

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FT. WAYNE WEEKLY SENTINEL
1/31/1863
44TH INDIANA-STONES RIVER

...and thus the brigade that received the first attack from this column in the morning had the satisfaction of giving it the first repulse it received during the day. I followed them but a short distance when I got a regiment to relieve the command I had left as they were entirely out of ammunition, and by order immediately threw up a line of breastworks behind which we bivouacked until the evening of the 3d inst, without any movement. I then moved on our part with the exception that on the 2d inst, at about 10 o'clock P. M., I was ordered to take a number from the 3d Brigade of his division, and advance to our front until I reached the Franklin Turnpike, or found the enemy in force. It was a very dark night and I took my little command according to your orders, deployed the whole as skirmishers and started. I first crossed an open field or slope nearly to the woods in our front when I could distinctly hear the enemy chopping and moving either artillery or heavy wagons. When we got about twenty yards from the edge of the woods I distinctly heard officers giving commands to their men, and fearful that I was going into a trap, I ordered my men to fire which was promptly obeyed and my suspicious confirmed. I had with me, during this time, a number of the enemy were in strong force near our line, thereby accomplishing the purpose for which I was sent out, I ordered my men to retire which they did in good order, losing but few men wounded and none killed. The officers and men under my command during this terrible battle behaved with great coolness and courage under the most trying circumstances. I cannot help but bring to the notice of the commanding General the gallant conduct of Captain Thomas E. Rose, of the 77th Pennsylvania Vols, who took command of his regiment after Lieut. Col. P. B. Housum was wounded and who by his skill, perseverance and energy kept his right well together, and by his example urged on his men to attack the enemy when all around was disorder and confusion.

Major J. P. Collins of the 29th Indiana took command of that regiment about 9 o'clock A. M., on the 31st after Lieut. Col. Dunn had by some means become separated from his regiment, fought nobly.

Major Buckner of the 79th Illinois, took command of that regiment after the death of Col. Reed, and gallantly rallied his men and showed himself worthy of a higher position than he now holds.

Najor A. P. Dysart commanding the 34th Illinois distinguished himself in his effort to arrest the enemy's progress, and his right stood by him until it was utterly impossible for the same number of men without support to do so longer.

Lieut. Col. O. D. Hurd commanding, and Major G. W. Fitzsimmons, who was taken by the enemy, of the 30th Indiana, showed that they were worthy of the positions they occupy. Both recklessly, almost, exposed themselves, and were untiring in their efforts to stop the progress of for a long time a most victorious enemy.

I can but express my heart-felt thanks to my staff for their conduct on the field. Firm, cool, energetic, and fearless, their assistance was invaluable. Captain D. C. Wagner, A. A. General, Captain E. P. Edsall, Inspector General, Lieut. I. C. McKelrick Topographical Engineer, and Lieuts. Baldwin and Walker Aide-de-Camp were untiring in their efforts to rally the troops and to their exertions the whole right wing of the army is in my opinion indebted. Dr. G. W. Herriott Aot's Brigade Surgeon, was untiring

personality, but unfortunately, to the regret of the army, with eulogistic mention of past services; to the now, with hopeful expectations for the future. Soon after this we started to reinforce or relieve some point on the left but before we reached our destination, cannonading and musketry was heard in our rear, upon the pike, and to this point we repaired at all that could be spared from the support of our lines, were immediately thrown into three lines of battle, forming a new front, nearly parallel to the pike and perpendicular to the right of our old front. Upon the extreme right of the first line, our regiment was placed, and we immediately advanced upon the enemy, driving in his skirmishers for a distance of twelve hundred yards, and finally engaging his first line in a light, open wood, a cleared field of three hundred yards in breadth a little in our rear. Here occurred one of the most unfortunate things of the day; it appears that the enemy's line upon our right, overlapped us very considerably, and upon our advance, they fell back only upon our immediate front, thus outflanking us with a heavy force to our right and rear. The skirmishers reported the position of this force and it was a fatal mischance that we did not deploy and engage them, for no sooner had the battle fairly commenced with us in front than we received a most helter-skelter fire of musketry and grape were ordered to fall back in good order; stand at the second line was found equally in practicable, and both lines fell back to the third; here, in crossing the open field, the first was the most terrific that ever fell on us, and though both lines were composed of veteran troops, some confusion occurred, but we rallied well on the third line, and to the credit of the 44th be it said, with more men than any other regiment of the brigade, though we had gone into action with less than any other.

All old soldiers, especially of the first line, agree in saying that they would prefer hours of the hardest Shiloh fighting, to the fifteen or twenty minutes occupied in falling back across that open field, yet the regiment seemed to be under the kind care of a protecting Providence, for the loss in proportion to the exposure was not large. My own company was particularly fortunate, and perhaps least exposed to the raking fire, being upon the left of the regiment which in the hurry of the formation was thrown rear in front.

Upon the last line we awaited a renewal of the attack, but the enemy were cautious and did not advance. Our whole line on the right was immediately reformed and strengthened, and before dark we were removed a little to the left and front in support of a battery, from which, late in the night, we were relieved and moved over to the extreme left. Here I lost the regiment; being unwell and without blanket or oil cloth, I obtained permission to go to the rear where I could have the benefit of a fire; this was New Year's Eve, and miserably enough it passed to me, in cold and bodily pain. The next morning, the regiment was gone, no one knew where; I did not learn its position until late that night and rejoined it early next morning, Jan. 2d, 1863. During my absence the regiment had had light skirmishing all day of the 1st, and in the night, the skirmishers of the enemy, (attracted by the fires that our old soldiers will build, in the very face of a foe when it gets too cold,) thought to investigate the matter and brought on a sharp little fight with ours, from which they were soon glad to retire.

The morning of the 2d opened as usual, with cannonading and skirmishing along the line to the right; about 10 o'clock it died away to an

the battlefield, occupied in burying the dead, picking up stragglers, and broke stores and furniture of war when we moved through silent and deserted Murfreesboro, to our present position, about three-fourths of a mile from town, on the Lebanon pike. The casualties to our regiment will appear from the annexed official report they believed most nearly.

It must not be understood that I propose to give anything but an outline of this great five days' battle, and generally of only that part, necessary to description of our share in it. The greater part of such a battle as this is necessarily shut out from the observation of an actual participant.

The enemy fight well; in their charges, especially, when stimulated by their usual whiskey and powder, they are almost irresistible. They are handled on the field with much skill and show a most creditable degree of discipline. They were usually kind to our prisoners.

senting in exterior, though every gesture indicates command.

The officers immediately in command of our own right, Col. Williams, Lieut. Col. Aldrich, and Acting Major, Capt. Barton, fought most bravely and efficiently, and only the more assured us in our former respect and esteem for them. During the fight of the 2d Jan. Lieut. Col. Aldrich was in command of both the 44th Ind. and 13th Ohio, as Col. Williams, though present, was too hoarse to give orders.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing:

Company A—Killed: None.

Wounded: Private Ford Swamman, side and back, seriously; corp. Geo. W. Purvis, leg, severely; Joseph Milnes, leg, slightly.

Missing: Sergt John Ulan.

Company F—Killed: John H Webster, Jacob Parker.

Wounded: Geo H. Casper, finger, slightly; Bennett S. Robe, arm, slightly; Daniel Greenwalt, leg, seriously; Lewis R. Tiffany, thigh, seriously; Asaph Harwood, arm, seriously; Chester D. Greenmyer, foot, seriously; Jacob Hicks, wrist, slightly; Francis P. Robbins, arm, slightly; Francis A. Johnson, back, slightly.

Missing: Stephen Turner, A. L. Nichols, serg. Wilson Nichols, corp. Marshall Hadsell, David G. Robinson, Hugh W. Dirrim, Jacob Sleutz.

Company D—Killed: John D. Haller.

Wounded: Wm. Opie, arm; Wm. Rontson, hand; Amos T. Britton, leg.

Missing: Sanford Worden, Charles H. Higgins, Martin H. Keesler, Henry Keesler, Sam'l Shanower, Ezra Worden, Ira Worden.

Company I—Killed: Sergt Frank Baldwin, Giles Drake.

Wounded: James A. Smith, Martin Dauner, Fred Stroup, John Robinson, Fred Taveur, John Leaser, M. G. Hurd.

Missing: Corp. A. S. Dayer, Henry Messler, L. A. Mosey, Lorenzo Nolen, G. W. Kelley, Fred Johnson.

Company C—Killed: Private Jacob Smith.

Wounded: Corp. Samuel Sweet, finger, left hand; Corporal Jackson Myser, nose, slightly; Serg't Owen Shaw, color bearer, left arm,

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